

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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"Shall I be told that I am, in recommending a sweeping away of the debt, expressing a wish to see the *credit* of the country destroyed? Very likely I may; and I care not much about that; but I wish to see its *true credit* restored, by the annihilation of its *false credit*; I wish to see honourable sentiments succeed to selfishness and cowardice; and, if I be told of the miseries that this will bring upon the stock-holders, I deny that they will be a hundredth-part so great as is generally imagined. Be the miseries, however, what they may, *they certainly are inevitable*; for, if the Debt be not somehow or other annihilated, the nation will be enslaved, or the Government destroyed; and then the annihilation of the Debt comes of course. Horrid, therefore, as the sound of National Bankruptcy is to the ears of the selfish and the foolish, it must be borne; and the only alternative is, bankruptcy and freedom and safety; or, bankruptcy and slavery or revolution."—*Register*, 16th June, 1803.

TO THE

DUKE OF WELLINGTON;

On his Speech on the presenting of the Birmingham Petition.

Barn-Elna Farm, 2d June, 1829.

MY LORD DUKE,

In my last Register, I had not time to notice so fully as I wished, the Speech which you made in the House of Lords on the 26th of May, in answer to Lord Carnarvon, who had presented the petition from Birmingham. The speech of Lord Carnarvon was full of confusion of ideas: he said he did not agree with the petitioners in *all* their views upon the subject. O dear, no! poor simple petitioners, like the Arrwoods and Crookers, could hardly be expected to be right in *every* thing! Could hardly be expected to have so much sense as a

lord. O no, shame upon them, if they pretended to any such sense! However, the superior wisdom of this noble lord did not prevail against your still superior wisdom, which being backed by a majority of five to one, sets all other wisdom at defiance.

In spite, however, of all this mass of wisdom, I venture to predict, that you will never carry into full effect that Small-note Bill, which is now actually shaking the country to pieces, though it is, as yet, not half carried into effect; though it is notoriously openly violated in all parts of the country; and though all manner of contrivances are resorted to, to eke out that very system of small notes which you and your colleagues have declared that the safety of the state requires to be put an end to. Your speech above mentioned, is a strange mass of matter, and shows pretty clearly, I think, that you have not the slightest idea of what is now going to take place. I wish it to be remembered, that on the 22d of December, 1827, before you were appointed to your present office, *I offered my services to the King*. My words (see Register, volume 64, page 317) were these: "The sole object of this letter (addressed to the King) is to offer myself to your Majesty as *Prime Minister*, and that, too, in perfect seriousness, and to have this offer put upon record, in order that the people may have it to read and to refer to, if, by any neglect of my advice, confusion and destruction should be brought upon the country." I would have you, my Lord Duke, bear this always in mind. If you carry the country through its difficulties; if the country become prosperous and peaceable in your hands; and if the prosperity rest upon a real gold and silver circulating medium; if you get the safe currency, and get the nation back to a state of prosperity too; in that case the people will think and talk but very little about me, and will care still less about me; there will be

nobody to inquire what I am about, or how long it may probably be before my person will be subjected to the amiable operation of the timber-merchant's bill. BUT! But, my LORD DUKE, if the country should go on in its present way for five or six months longer; if horrid famine show its face in the midst of plenty; if tradesmen and farmers fall by thousands upon thousands into almost instant poverty; if rents be unpaid; and, in short, if half anarchy take place; or, if you, frightened at this sight, suddenly recoil from your resolution, and again cover the land with *worthless rags*; if either of these take place, the people will think, and talk, and care a great deal about me; and even those stupid wretches who have joined in heaping calumnies upon me, will say that they lament that *the King did not prefer me to you*. Pray divest yourself, for a moment: perhaps it is impossible; perhaps it is quite out of nature; but if you can, do divest yourself for a moment of your aristocratical pride. Consider that you are but *a man*; and if you be a just and a good critic, you will find that you are but a very inferior man. The whole nation will say, if polled to-morrow, that you are not half so fit for a Prime Minister as I am; even your flatterers would say it, if they were honest enough to speak their minds; and this is no disparagement to you: men are seldom fit for every thing; you might be, though I do not say you were, a really great General; this is a matter of doubt with me; because a man that goes about with *wagon loads of money*; money in such large sums as to beggar a great nation from the collection of them; a man that goes about with *wagon loads of money*, *may* be a great General; but no man of sense will say that his victories, if they ought to be so called, are any *proof* of his generalship. And (I must hang on a little longer here) your wars cost a large part of that very Debt, which is now pressing the nation to the earth: which is now filling the country with bankruptcies, insolvencies, compositions with creditors, escapes from the country, suicides, and insanity. At the very moment that I am writing, the unoffend-

ing and virtuous families of hundreds of thousands; I say, *hundreds of thousands* of tradesmen and farmers are placed upon the verge of the poor-house, in consequence of those "*glorious*" wars, which have brought you such prodigious masses of money. If a great nation like England will consent to be ruined, will consent to anticipate all its resources for ever; will consent to use, during twenty years, all its resources in perpetuity, what nation is, for the time, to stand before it? What nation, that will not *do the same thing*, can possibly stand before it? Two men, each having an estate worth a thousand pounds a year, and each wishing to ruin the other by litigation, go on, still diminishing the amount of their property: A mortgages his estate in order to raise money wherewith to ruin B. B does the same, to a certain extent; but, in time, he begins to give way: he shudders at the idea of leaving his wife and family without bread. Gallant A goes on: he is the envy of surrounding villages, and the admiration of the kingdom: the flinching of B gives him new courage: he hires new lawyers; puts all the Bar in a state of requisition; and, finally, he mortgages every inch of land, every brick, tile, rafter, every stick and stump he has in the world. He beats poor B: he is *victorious*: he rides home from the Assizes, surrounded by his jovial witnesses; and poor B hangs his head, and acknowledges himself vanquished. But in a short time, A has neither money in his pocket, nor beef in his pantry. B begins to look about him: *now*, says he, where is this hectoring conqueror of mine? In short, the very threat of a law-suit from B makes the mortgaged-up A shake in his shoes; and he who recently boasted of his victories, becomes the scorn of his neighbours, and is compelled to submit to any terms imposed by this so recently defeated B towards whom he has been so unpardonably insolent. Any nation may, with nations of its own strength, be victorious for ONCE: like the wasp, it may sting most cruelly; but, like the wasp, it loses its sting, and can never sting again! By way of illustration, pray



have the goodness to take the following paragraph from *The Morning Herald* of the first of this month of June.

The conduct of the Russian blockading squadron in the Mediterranean, relative to the searching of British merchant ships, has excited in the *City* the greatest indignation. The behaviour of the searchers is represented as the most brutal and insolent that can be possibly imagined. They are said to *thieve*, to *destroy property*, to *insult the officers*, and, in short, to conduct themselves like perfect barbarians. This description may be thought to be overdrawn by those who are unacquainted with the ferocious character of the Russian sailors, but those who know them have no doubt of its correctness. An Evening Paper gives the following instance of an insult to the British flag on the part of the Russians, which, from the inquiries we have made, we have every reason to believe is in the main perfectly correct:—"Another gross insult has been offered to the British flag by the Russian blockading squadron at the Dardanelles. It is more atrocious than the case of the *Charlotte Wylis*. The *Columbine*, bound from Liverpool to Constantinople, was boarded by the blockading squadron; and the officer in command, *not satisfied with the papers of the ship*, which were regular, and in compliance with the dictum of this new naval despotism, proceeded to break up the chests and boxes of goods, and to cut the bales of manufactured articles, destroying the sale of the cargo, and defeating the objects of the voyage. There is a further charge against the officer and his crew; they have seized many articles under the plea of their *being provisions*, and in fact plundered the ship. The present case is so serious that the whole affair has been transmitted from Constantinople to the English Admiral, with a request that the goods may be restored, or that the Russian Admiral should immediately give an order upon his Government for the amount of goods stolen from the English merchant vessel. Another English ship is missing, supposed to have been seized by the blockading squadron."

Ah, ah! my LORD DUKE! The conquering of France (how I laugh while writing this!) the keeping of Jubilees: the victories on the Serpentine River; the three hundred thousand pounds to feast the foreign Sovereigns; and amongst them the EMPEROR of RUSSIA; the seizure of the Museums at Paris; nay, not even your hundred titles can wipe away what is contained in this one little paragraph! How the Americans will laugh! How they will rejoice at beholding this our humiliation! It

caused, we are told, "*great indignation in the City*"! Indignation, indeed! Let the insolent beasts recollect how they rejoiced, about seventeen years ago, at the ransacking of the ships of America; let them recollect, that we spent seventy-five millions in a war against America, not to maintain our right to search for goods and papers, but to uphold our practice of seizing native Americans on board of American ships on the high seas, and compelling those native Americans to fight against their friends the French! Men of the City, stifle your "indignation" if you please: this is only a spice of what you have to endure: in short, we must, as I have said a thousand times over in the Register, go to war, or we sink out of sight, or rather become the mark for the finger of scorn throughout the whole world. What restrains us from going to war now? The DEBT: the dead-weight, the army necessary to the collection of the taxes: and is it, then, right to talk of the victories which we have gained? Do we now find that we ought to have rejoiced at those victories? When the infamous best-possible-public-instructor was hectoring over me in 1814; when it was representing me as having been a stupid fellow, when I put forth predictions like that contained in the motto to the present Register; I answered and said unto the stupid best-possible-instructor, "pay the RECKONING before you boast." The reckoning is not yet paid, nor begun to be paid. Not a farthing of the reckoning is discharged, and here are the Russians treating us like the lowest and most despicable of nations.

The RECKONING then, my LORD DUKE, must be settled somehow or other; or this nation must, as I have a hundred times said, become the lowest and most degraded thing in this world. The nation must become, as I foretold in the address which I published upon going to America, "So low, that it is hardly possible to say, how very low it would sink in the scale of nations. It would become so humble, so poverty-stricken, so degraded, so feeble, that it would in a few years not have the power,

“ even if it had the inclination, to defend itself against any aggressor. The people would become the most beggarly and slavish of mankind, and nothing would be left to England, but the mere name, and that only as it were for the purpose of reminding the wretched inhabitants of the valour and public spirit of their fathers.” The RECKONING, therefore, must be settled: somehow or other it must be settled; but according to that speech, which you delivered on the 26th of May, and on which I propose here to remark, no such settlement is to take place, and we are to go on paying these enormous taxes in gold of full weight and fineness, be the consequences what they may.

I shall now, in fairness towards you, as well as towards my readers, insert this speech at full length, just as I find it in the newspapers; and then I shall make on it such remarks as appear to me likely to be useful. There prevails throughout the whole a very strange confusion of ideas. I have tried in vain to make a sort of an analysis of this speech. I will therefore, state the substance of it in form of propositions, taking the matter in the order in which it lies before me; but first, I will insert the speech itself.

The Duke of WELLINGTON: I am very thankful to the Noble Lord for his having stated at the conclusion of his speech, that he did not expect that I should at present follow him throughout every topic upon which he touched in the course of the various suggestions which he has thought it his duty to throw out for the consideration of your Lordships generally, and that of his Majesty's Ministers particularly; for the Noble Lord himself has stated that he considers them only as suggestions thrown out for consideration, without any intention on his part to provoke a discussion at this time. I am not prepared at this moment to enter on the discussion at length of topics of so much importance on occasion of the presentation of a petition; and I should not think it proper in myself, nor respectful to your Lordships, to go at large into the subject, without being prepared with the documents necessary to explain and confirm the statements and opinions to which I might have to call your Lordships' attention. But, as the Noble Lord has adverted to so many topics of great interest and importance, I shall, with your Lordships' permission, trespass on your Lordships' time for a few mo-

ments, taking a brief notice of some of them. The Noble Lord, in the observations which he has made in the course of his discussion of the state of the country, has suggested a variety of different remedies for the distresses to which many parts of the nation are now exposed, none of which, however, the Noble Lord has ventured to recommend for adoption, except an alteration in the state of the currency. But the Noble Lord himself admits, as I understood him, that it is impossible now to revert to the state in which the country stood in that respect before the year 1819. My Lords, I was a *Member of the Committee who, on that occasion, recommended the reverting to cash payments*; and I can assure the Noble Lord, that he labours under a great mistake if he think that the Committee came to the resolution of expressing that recommendation of returning to the condition in which the country was placed before the Bank Restriction, *without due deliberation, and without considering the subject in all its bearings*. The Noble Lord is also greatly mistaken if he supposes, that the whole of the debt of the country was contracted in the depreciated currency to which he has adverted; and I say, my Lords, that if it had been so contracted, the *good faith of the country requires that it should be paid in the existing currency*. But, my Lords, the alteration of the currency has not had the effect on the state of the country which he supposes, and I am convinced that the alteration has had little, if any thing, to do with the actual distress of the country. My Lords, notwithstanding a reduction of taxation to the amount of 27 millions, whether real or nominal I do not at present stop to inquire, the revenue of the country has increased. *It is higher now in real currency than it was when these taxes were taken off, which is a proof of a real increase of prosperity*. But in every branch of manufactures, in every description of commercial transaction, and in every species of industry, there has been an enormous production, exceeding the average of the three preceding years, notwithstanding the remarkable and even prodigious production of these years. The Noble Lord certainly must look to *something else than the alteration in the state of the currency* in estimating the causes of the existing distress of the country. His Lordship has said, and truly said, that before the year 1815 any one might obtain money for any kind of speculation, however wild and extravagant; and, consequently, these speculations were carried to an extent which could not continue for any length of time, without terminating in the destruction of the country; but in consequence of the impulse at that time given to the spirit of speculation, it became extremely difficult for the national mind to return to the other habits of thinking and acting which prevailed before the circumstances occurred which gave rise to that extraordinary spirit of speculation, and to which the people must at last return; and that, I apprehend, is the real cause, or at least a principal cause of the pre-



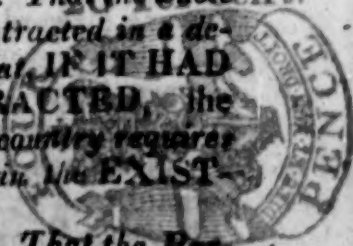
sent distress of the country. Besides, let it be considered how much the *population of the country has increased*, and how prodigiously the power of production has been increased by the *use of machinery*; so that now more is produced in the course of one year than was but a short time ago produced in five years, and more than can be taken off the hands of the producer in a year and a half, or even two years. The consequence is, that notwithstanding the immense commercial intercourse of this country, an occasional glut is produced, and alterations in the state of demand and supply take place, which cause the condition of the great mass of the people to change rapidly at different periods from the *extreme of riches to that of depression*. The Noble Lord has said, that it would afford a great alleviation of the evils to revert to the circulation of the one-pound notes. But your Lordships will recollect the proceedings which took place in Parliament on that subject in the course of the year 1826. Parliament, finding that the worst effects resulted from the facility of speculation afforded in consequence of that description of circulating medium, and that it gave rise to the numerous bankruptcies which happened in that and the preceding year, thought proper to pass a law to put an end to the small note circulation, at the end of three years from that period. The Noble Lord has said that the law in question occasioned the breaking of the banks; but when he says so, he does not correctly state the fact, for the breaking of the banks took place for the most part before the meeting of Parliament, so that the measure for putting an end to the circulation of small notes did not occasion the bankruptcies; but the bankruptcies produced by the small note circulation gave rise to the measure, and there is now more currency in sovereigns and Bank of England five-pound notes, than there was at any period during the war, or at any time previous to that period. The effect of the measure has been as it was intended to be, to put an end to the facility with which those could raise money, and engage in speculation, who had neither capital nor credit. Those who are possessed of capital and credit can now obtain with perfect facility all the money that can be required for any proper purpose. Those who have not capital and credit have not the same facility as before in raising money, from the want of persons to supply them with these one-pound notes, and assist them in their extravagant speculations. That is what has been done by the measure of 1826, and I hope it is a course in which Parliament will persevere. The Noble Lord says, and I think justly, that the best kind of circulation is a paper currency founded on a metallic security; but that is exactly what we have got at present, and while it continues, I hope we shall soon find that the prosperity of the country will revive, and that so much distress will not again be produced by ruinous speculations. But the Noble Lord has left out of view one great cause of the present depressed state of

the country, and that is, the immense capital sent out of it in loans to foreign states, the principal of which will never be paid, and in some instances, not even the interest. This has occasioned a great loss of capital, and consequently employment, in all parts of the country, and has produced a glut in the foreign markets by the immense quantity of exports made in the advancing these loans. A great loss also resulted from the coming back of the interest where it is paid in a manner not requiring any exports. These things ought to be adverted to in tracing the causes of the present distresses; for the effects are pernicious, not merely to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the community, but also to the persons themselves who engage in such speculations, who often lose both their capital and the interest for ever. I shall not follow the Noble Lord at present any longer, not deeming this a proper occasion for discussing the subject at any length; but as to the Noble Lord's recommendation to the Ministers of the Crown to take the subject into their consideration, I can assure him that they will consider it, and keep it always in their view; and for myself, I can sincerely promise, that whatever measures may occur to me likely to alleviate the distresses of the country, I shall most eagerly and gladly adopt them.

**FIRST PROPOSITION.** *That you were a Member of the Committee who recommended PEEL'S Bill in 1819; and that the Committee did not make the recommendation without due deliberation, and without considering the subject in all its bearings.* It is good to know this. You are, then, more involved in this concern than I thought you were. You were one of the authors of PEEL'S Bill; and, therefore, have your share of responsibility for every thing that has taken place in consequence of that Bill. It is good to know this, I say: you recommended the Bill; and you did it after due deliberation, and after considering the subject in all its bearings: and this it is very good for us to know; for the people are now tasting the sweets of that measure; and, of course, they will be exceedingly grateful to you for that mass of sweets.

**SECOND PROPOSITION.** *That the whole of the Debt was not contracted in a depreciated paper; but that, IF IT HAD BEEN SO CONTRACTED, the GOOD FAITH of the country requires that it should be paid in the EXISTING CURRENCY.*

**THIRD PROPOSITION.** *That the Par-*



*liament ought to persevere in its present course with regard to the Currency.*

In these two propositions all the tax payers, and annuity payers, and mortgage payers, may read their doom; which doom is complete and utter ruin, total loss of property, and final beggary. It is a doom as clearly pronounced, and with a vast deal more certainty of success: a doom as explicitly pronounced, and as sure to produce its effects, as the sentence passed upon me, in 1810, by ELLENBOROUGH, GROSE, LE BLANC, and BAYLEY; and a doom it is, by many degrees more certain of producing the destruction of the parties against whom it will operate. How *good faith* can require the payment of two shillings for one that was borrowed, is not for me, at this time of day, to inquire. It is the millions who have to make the payments to the thousands: and if those millions choose to submit to the doom, and that, too, in *silence*, the business is not mine; and as silence gives consent, if the nation be silent you are justified in proceeding to execute the sentence. This sentence, thus explicitly pronounced, is, at any rate, an open and honest proceeding. You say, that you will persevere in the present measure; that measure must make the money greatly more valuable than it is now; and you tell us, that even in that more valuable money, *good faith* requires that we should pay the interest of the Debt in full tale. If you stand to that firmly; if you effect your purpose, you will level trade, commerce, and agriculture with the dust, for which I do not say that I shall blame you; because the poor you cannot make suffer more than they suffer now; and the rich will deserve to suffer for their baseness. However, *take care not to fail*: take care not to return to the "worthless rags": take care not to reduce the interest of the Debt: take care not to do either of these; or I shall have to come forward and complain that you took your present post, when it ought to have been given to me, who would long ago have settled the affair of the worthless rags and of the Debt into the bargain.

FOURTH PROPOSITION. *That the cur-*

*rency has had little, if any thing, to do with the actual distress of the country.* This is what Dr. TOOKE says in his recent letters to the equally wise NOBLE GRENVILLE, who was forty-two years in discovering the monstrous absurdity of the Sinking Fund, which he, at last, found to be "*manifestly and essentially injurious to the nation.*" Dr. TOOKE ascribes the present distress to over-trading, to under-trading, to dearness, to cheapness, to bad harvests, and to good harvests, to surplus population, and to over production! Stick to Tooke! Tooke is your infallible guide: he is the very PAPA of political economy: never mind me and Mr. ATTWOOD and the petitioners of Derby. Stick to TOOKE!

FIFTH PROPOSITION. *That amongst the causes of the present distress is the increase of the POPULATION of the country, and of production caused by MACHINERY; in consequence of which latter more goods are produced in the course of a year, than were formerly produced.* My LORD DUKE, to expect you to read what I write and publish would be "*too bad*," as old Sternpath said; but you might surely read the Birmingham petition; you might surely read the speech of Mr. THOMAS ATTWOOD; you might surely read the petition from DERBY. Mr. ATTWOOD cites an instance of the strange imbecility, which induced a predecessor of yours to ascribe the distress to *good harvests* at one time and to *bad harvests* at another time; but this present proposition of yours far surpasses these notions so much ridiculed by Mr. ATTWOOD; for you ascribe the distress partly to the increase of wearing apparel made by the machines, and partly to the *increase of the backs* demanding to be covered by the wearing apparel! *Both* cannot be an evil, one would think. However, LORD CARNARVON says, that you have "*a great mind*," and the Westminster DOX says, that *military men* are the fittest for Ministers: go on with your notions about population and machinery, and a great number of the very basest vagabonds on the face of the whole earth will receive their just reward.



**SIXTH PROPOSITION.** *That the one-pound notes are now put an end to; and that there is now the proper currency; paper on a basis of gold.* The one-pound notes are not put an end to yet, and they will not be for some time: they are kept out in defiance of the law: miserable checks and other contrivances are resorted to; and, as to the quantity of the currency, it is every day diminishing, and diminish it must until there is not a single country five-pound note seen in existence.

**SEVENTH PROPOSITION.** *That the loans to foreign nations have had something to do in producing the distress.* Nay, you say that this is one great cause of the distress. It is, indeed, one cause of the ruin of the people; but the foreign loans were produced by the general system of paper money. I am glad that you are destroying the system of paper money. I rejoice that you have laid the axe to the root of this accursed tree; I said that the foreign loans would be ruinous, the moment they began in 1823; I said that SOUTH AMERICA would be a curse to itself and a curse to England; but the Government encouraged those loans: they were boasted of as indubitable signs of the nation's resources. The speculators merit the ruin that has fallen and will fall upon them; but their demerits form no justification of the ministry under whose sway the loans were contracted, and of which ministry you were a member.

**EIGHTH PROPOSITION.** *That the main cause of the distress, is the change which was produced in the NATIONAL MIND, by the great loans and the great speculations which were going on during the war, and which have rendered it extremely difficult to bring the people back to their old habits of thinking and acting, but to which they MUST RETURN AT LAST, and that they are now returning to it, and this is the real principal cause of the present distress of the country.* This is all true; read the first number of my "Advice to Young Men," which was published last Saturday; and you will there find, by only laying out sixpence, that I concur with you in opinion upon this point. But,

my Lord Duke, you omit a most important circumstance here. I grant that the people have been sublimated out of their senses; I grant that they must return to their former habits, or that the country must be destroyed; but, poor things, you would *kill* them before you got them half way back; and while you pinch the people *who pay* the taxes, you would make those who receive the taxes more rich and insolent than ever. It was the loans and paper-money that perverted the people, that corrupted them, that debauched them, that destroyed their good habits; but **WHO** was it that made the loans and the paper-money? However, if it be necessary for the people to return to their ancient way of thinking and acting, are not the *tax-eaters* to return as well as the *tax-payers*? Oh, no, "*good faith,*" requires that the *tax-eaters* should receive in full tale; that they should be richer, and live in greater luxury and splendour than ever; and that none but the *tax-payers* should be reduced to their former standard! That this should be listened to in perfect silence by those, to whom you were addressing yourself, is by no means surprising; but that all men do not think thus, take the proof in the following passage from the speech of Mr. THOMAS ATTWOOD, which that gentleman has just published in the form of a pamphlet, and a copy of which pamphlet, *he did himself the honour to send to you about ten days ago.* That pamphlet, at page 81, contains these remarkable words: "But there is another subject respecting the Duke of Wellington. During the existence of the paper system, the nation made him a grant, and most justly and properly made him a grant of 700,000*l.* Now I will say that the Duke of Wellington has no right to receive this 700,000*l.* in the present money; and I will not believe that he will consent to receive it. The grant was made when money was worth only one-half of its present value, and therefore one-half of that sum is all that the Duke of Wellington is entitled to, unless, indeed, the nation should think proper to make him a still further grant,

"which I should not disapprove when the prosperity of the country is restored. But as things are, the Duke of Wellington cannot receive the full grant of 700,000*l.*, without injustice and dishonour, and I am well convinced that he will not consent to receive it. 'Shall he who struck the foremost man in all this globe, but for supporting robbers—shall he contaminate his fingers with base bribes, and sell the rich renown of his large honours for so much trash as may be grasped thus?' Gentlemen, the thing is utterly impossible. The Duke of Wellington is no Jew, no Lawyer, no Priest. The Duke of Wellington is a soldier, a gentleman, and a man of honour—aye, and he is a man of HUMANITY too!!"—With what feelings you will be pleased to read this passage, it is not for me to say. I disagree with Mr. ATTWOOD in one respect: I think the original grant was ten times too much; and I leave those who are pleased that the grant was made, and who would be willing now to double it, to enjoy all the benefits to be derived from that process of bringing down, which you have been pleased to set about. I congratulate Mr. THOMAS ATTWOOD, who confounds Lawyers and Priests with Jews, to revel in that delight, in that heart-cheering prospect, given him in the cool philosophy of a "soldier, a gentleman, and a man of honour," aye, "and a man of humanity too"! I leave him, who wants to double the enormous grant, to comfort himself as he can under the doom which you have now pronounced upon all the taxpayers of this kingdom.

NINTH PROPOSITION. *That the affairs of the nation will revive, and that prosperity will return.* I trust that its prosperity will return; but it will never return unless something take place, which shall diminish the taxes one half in their weight. The diminution may take place either by repealing the taxes or by again putting forth the worthless rags; but unless one or the other of these take place, never will there again be prosperity in this now miserable and distracted kingdom. It is useless, to

repeat here reasons that have been urged a thousand times over. Time is on the wing, and will soon bring us to the up-shot. I just repeat, that you must take off the taxes to the amount of one-half of their amount, or thereabouts, or return to the rags, or be content to see a nice little amusing convulsion. I repeat these words in order to keep them fresh in the minds of the public.

TENTH PROPOSITION. *That whatever measures may occur to you, as being likely to alleviate the distress, you will most eagerly and gladly adopt.* Why, this is saying all that a man can say, to be sure; but I must confess I like this proposition less than any of the rest; because you cannot depart from "good faith:" you have bound yourself down to pay the Debt in full tale, and the salaries also, of course; and therefore you can adopt no measure that can alleviate the distress, other than that of going back to the rags, rather than which I would see all the people brought down to that state which you describe as being so necessary. However, if you do give way at last; if you do give us the rags again, pray allot to us some of the spare buildings wherein for us to hold the grand feast of the Gridiron. Surely in a case of such triumph of principle; such glorious triumph of truth over falsehood, of wisdom over folly, we might have allotted to us a part of that hulky building down amongst the sink-holes of Pimlico. However, whether you allot us an apartment or not, our feast we will hold, and if we find not a roof capacious enough to cover us, we will make the sky ring with our shouts. Nevertheless, glorious as it would be for me to see you resort to the rags, and near at hand as is the day of that glory, I do beseech you to adhere to your pledge. That adherence will, indeed, give me the victory a-year or two later; and, in the mean while, there will be the famous sport of the assignats and of the two prices, so that the postponement of the triumph will be more than compensated by the pleasure that good men will derive from beholding the sufferings of those who have



been the mortal foes of the freedom and the happiness of the people.

I shall conclude, my Lord Duke, with laying before you, and requesting you to read, the petition from the TOWN of DERBY. This petition was signed by five hundred persons in the course of one day, and was signed at last by upwards of fourteen hundred persons, having lain at a place for that purpose in the TOWN of DERBY. Before I proceed further I will insert the petition, which, though not of aristocratical origin, originated with persons of considerable property, and was signed by fourteen hundred manufacturers or other tradesmen. It is worth your reading: if you disregard it, you will, finally, have to lament that disregard: it is a thing not to be scoffed at; and, therefore, I beseech you to read it with attention; it contradicts the principles of the great Dr. TOOKE to be sure; but it is your duty to read it; and, therefore, I hope you will read it.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

*The humble petition of the undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Derby,*

Sheweth,

That, for many months past a decline has been constantly, and, of late, rapidly going on in the profits of trade, and the wages of labour, in every part of the United Kingdom; until, at length, all profit is annihilated—great numbers of industrious tradesmen have been totally ruined—thousands of labourers and artizans have been thrown out of employment—the wages of such as can find employment have been generally reduced, and, in many cases, to so low an ebb as to leave no alternative between a resort to parish relief, and gradual, but certain, starvation.

That, in the opinion of your petitioners, the state of almost unexampled distress into which they, and their fellow-sufferers, are thus brought, is mainly attributable to that course of measures, which was commenced by the Legislature in the year 1819, for the restoration of a metallic currency of the standard which had existed previous to the Bank Restriction in the year 1797; and to those measures having been suffered to come into operation unaccompanied by any other measures for the equitable adjustment of the monied obligations of the country, to the altered value of the currency in which they had to be discharged: an omission which has

rendered the restoration of the currency to its ancient standard, instead of a benefit, an act of the most flagrant and wide-spreading injustice ever heard of in the history of the pecuniary transactions of mankind.

That, when the Legislature was induced to sanction this destructive measure, in the year 1819, the most positive assurances were held out by Members of your Honourable House, who professed, and were believed, to understand its operation, (and particularly by the late Mr. David Ricardo,) that it would reduce the prices of property and labour *only four per cent.*; and, consequently, add *only four per cent.* to the national burdens, and to the monied obligations of individuals.

That, instead of being *four per cent. only*, experience has proved that the reduction in the prices of the products of industry is, on an average, *full fifty per cent.*, and, consequently, that this nation is now called upon to repay *full double* the amount of real value which it actually owes, in the discharge of all its debts, private and public.

That, the first and most generally obvious effect of this extreme reduction in the prices of the products of industry, and especially during the progress of such reduction, is the utter impossibility of employing labour with profit to the employer; thereby causing either a general discharge of workmen, or a ruinous reduction in the amount of their wages.

That, the second and permanent effect is, to double the National burdens of this already over-burdened people; rendering the National Debt of 800 millions sterling, equal, in real value, to 1,600 millions sterling, estimated in the money in which the far greater part of such Debt was contracted; and the National taxation, of 55 millions per annum, equal in real value, and real burden, to 110 millions per annum, estimated in the money in which nearly the whole of such taxation has been imposed, and submitted to.

That your humble petitioners cannot possibly believe that the Legislature in 1819, could really have contemplated so cruel and oppressive a fraud upon the whole body of debtors and tax-payers, as evidently is committed, *practically* though not *nominally*, under the operation of these measures: and your petitioners, therefore, rely with confidence upon the justice of your Honourable House to relieve them and their fellow-sufferers from so much of their burdens as arise from changes thus unintentionally produced. That, having thus laid before your Honourable House the grievances under which they labour, and pointed out the causes which have produced them, your humble petitioners would willingly have relied with the same confidence upon the wisdom with which they do rely upon the justice of Parliament to provide a remedy; but seeing that there exists great difference of opinion as to the nature of the remedies proper to be applied, even amongst those members of your Honourable House who are perfectly agreed upon the nature and

causes of the disease which at present afflicts the body-politic; your petitioners are induced, humbly, respectfully, and with all the deference which is so justly due to your Honourable House, but, at the same time, with that degree of earnestness which arises from a conviction produced in their minds by the dear-bought experience of the last ten years, to approach your Honourable House, and to pray that you would not be induced BY ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHATSOEVER to permit another departure from the law passed in 1819, and again confirmed in 1826, for the restoration of a currency of standard gold of the value of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce; but that your Honourable House would be pleased to take such measures for the relief of your humble petitioners, and their suffering fellow-subjects, as the nature of their distress imperatively demands, and a rigid adherence to the metallic standard requires, and will permit.

That your humble petitioners earnestly pray your Honourable House (as measures of relief which may be taken consistently with a rigid adherence to the legal metallic standard) that you would be pleased to cause a reduction to be made in the interest of the national debt, and, likewise, in the salaries of all public officers, whose salaries have been increased since the year 1792, proportioned to the altered value of money. That you would be pleased to refuse to grant any more of the public money in payment of useless sinecures, and unmerited pensions. That you would be pleased to reduce the amount of the naval and military force, more especially the latter.—That you would be pleased to cause the property, commonly called "Crown Lands," to be disposed of to the highest bidders; and the produce of such sales to be appropriated to the liquidation of the National Debt.—That you would be pleased to make such a reduction in the present taxation as would correspond to the diminution which would thus be effected in the expenditure of the country; and that, in effecting such reduction, you would be pleased *especially* to repeal all those taxes which more immediately affect the interests and comforts of the labouring classes.—That you would be pleased to take into consideration the state, and appropriation, of the tithes, and other church property; with a view, on the decease of the present incumbents, to a more equal distribution of the income arising therefrom in church emolument, and a restoration of such portion thereof to its ancient uses, of relieving the necessitous poor, and building and repairing the churches, as the justice of the case and the necessities of the country appear to require.—That you would be pleased to repeal the present Corn Laws; and, in lieu thereof, pass an act for the admission of foreign corn at a regular, unvarying, and moderate duty.—And, lastly, that you would be pleased to cause such reforms to be effected in the mode of electing members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament, and

in the frequency of elections, as would ensure to your humble petitioners, and their distressed fellow-subjects, such an effectual control over the conduct of their Representatives in Parliament, as would enable them to prevent any recurrence of that lavish expenditure of the public money, and that tampering with, and continual, indirect, alteration of the standard value of the current money of the United Kingdom, from the effects of which your humble petitioners are now suffering. And your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

Now, in the first place, I beg you to observe the talent displayed in the penning of this petition. It is the work of tradesmen. The Aristocratic tribe have had nothing to do with it. There is scarcely a town in England which does not contain tradesmen able to write in this correct, clear, perspicuous, forcible, and logical manner. This petition does honour to the town of Derby; and though, perhaps, every town does not contain, amongst tradesmen, talent equal to that which is here displayed, there is scarcely a town in England, that does not contain one, and even several tradesmen, capable of writings and of views, which would, if there were any shame left, put to shame those whom it is unnecessary for me to name; and, to the shame of us all be it said, that while this talent is so abundant, misery stalks abroad amongst the poor, and total ruin threatens every man of property who does not live upon the taxes. In this most excellently written petition; this neat statement of facts; this accurate description of causes, and of the character of the distress, here is, one would think, enough to make DADDY COKE and the hole-and-corner crew of Norfolk tuck themselves up for mortification; for, here is *equitable adjustment*; here is *reduction of interest of debt*; here is *sale of crown lands*; here is a *sweeping away of sinecures and unmerited pensions*; here is a *touch at the tithes*; and here is a *sweeping repeal of the taxes*, with a prayer, that the accursed paper may not again enable the Quakers to flay us alive. I dare say that you will think, that these Derby people are disciples of mine; and I have great pleasure in thinking the



same. Whether they acknowledge me or not, I take the liberty to *claim them*; for that is an honour that I am by no means prepared to forego.

It is said in the newspapers that this petition is to be presented along with that from Birmingham. What sort of a reception they will meet with, I do not pretend to know; and I am very sure that I do not care. That they will be received there can be no doubt; and there they will be upon record, to refer to when events shall make it proper; and those events can now be at but a very short distance. Upon this occasion also I have led the way: my petition, to the same amount as these other petitions, was presented a week or two ago. We have stated our case; we have described the situation of the country; we have traced the evil to its source; we have described its nature and effects; we have pointed out remedies; and if these remedies be rejected, we have asserted that terrible sufferings will ensue. If our prayers, therefore, be rejected, be the consequences on the heads of those who reject them.

In the mean while, the distress is proceeding with daily increasing magnitude, and though it is impossible to say, precisely, what turn the thing may take, every one must know, every one that opens his eyes must see, that if there be no change adopted by the Government; that if money be not lowered in value, or taxes be not taken off, no man of any sense can contemplate the prospect before us without a conviction in his mind that something of a convulsive nature must be the result. I believe that you are perfectly sincere in the opinion that you can enforce the suppression of the small-notes, and still pay the interest of the Debt in full tale; but sincerity is, in such a case, not enough; want of skill, want of knowledge, want of foresight in a minister is a fault, not to call it a crime. I do not accuse you, nor do I suspect you of evil intention; but I am the most ignorant of all mankind, or, you, admitting you to be doing *your best* for the country, understand nothing at all of this great and most important concern. You do not yourself deny that the na-

tion is in a state of distress. Little is said about this in any public paper; but it is notorious that the distress is universal, except with those who live upon the taxes. The Parliament ought not to separate in such a state of things; and, for my part, though I have no particular interest in preventing the calamity, I anticipate evils, such as the country never before experienced. However, again I say, *the affair is yours and not mine.*

WM. COBBETT.

### TO EMIGRANTS;

*That is to say, to people who have resolved to get away from this country.*

I ADDRESS myself to you, my friends, in this manner, to save you the trouble of particular application to me. I cannot, in this Register, find room to say much on the subject; but shortly, I intend to give *full instructions* to those who may choose to go to the *United States*; for, as to those who think about *English Colonies*, they are slaves beneath my notice, or fools so complete as to render it absurd to reason with them or to make statements to them. One thing I will say here, because it can never be too often repeated; and that is, that ruin must attend those who go to *back woods*, or *new countries*. England now contains some scores of persons who were ruined by the BIRKBECK-DELUSION; these were all men of considerable property; and, if they had not believed BIRKBECK in preference to me, they would have been, *not in England*, but in some settled part of America, on good farms, in happy neighbourhoods, and not only still in possession of all their property, but with that property augmented, and with a certainty that their bodies would never be, *by law*, sold to be hacked to pieces by fellows calling themselves surgeons. Instead of this, they listened to Birkbeck's visions, and captivated with the thought of getting "*land for nothing*"; fine *large estates* for nothing, or for a few shillings; thus deluded, they have been ruined; many have lost their lives; and many have come back to be exposed to

the risk of being sold *by law* to be hacked up by the sanguinary men of "*science*." Such, or something like it, must be the fate of all those who go from *this country* to new settlements and to "*land for nothing*." And if such must be the fate of those who go to the *back woods* of the *United States*, where there are, at any rate, *equal laws* and *fair play*, what has the man to expect who goes to an *English Colony*? Here, in addition to all his hardships and losses, he is compelled to *keep his tongue within his teeth*, whatever be the treatment that he may receive. — To new countries every thing must be carried; you can *buy nothing there*. Before a man go to a new country, he should read *ROBINSON CRUSOE* well! This country is getting into a state from which men, who have *still a little property* must flee, or run the risk of being cut up according to law; for, if they remain here, to the *poor-house* a large part of them must come. I will, therefore, take great pains in a little book, entitled "*THE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE*," to point out the way in which men of this description ought to proceed, in order to lay out their money in the best manner. What can a man do *here* with a *thousand pounds*? What can he do with it in the *back woods* or *new countries*? If he remain here, the tax-gatherer snaps it up in a short time: if he go to *back woods* or *new countries*, it is gone before he be *squatted down*! Yet this thousand pounds will purchase a man a snug little farm in *well settled parts of America*; and *stock the farm into the bargain*. It will buy 50 acres of land, with house and out-buildings sufficient; a farm quite sufficient for the keeping and rearing of an *industrious family*. If, indeed, it be a family, that *must have servants to wait on them*, and still have only the thousand pounds, their best, and indeed, their *only way*, is to stay here, to give the money to servants and the like, to go to the *poor-house* when the money is gone, and to be content to be sold and cut up. CHAPTER IX. of my "*YEAR'S RESIDENCE*" will give some information relative to the purchase of farms; but in the book above promised, under the name of "*EMIGRANT'S GUIDE*," I will be more particular. Peo-

ple must now flee from the *poor-house*; and they must do it pretty quickly too, if they mean to save their carcasses. As to things *coming about*, there is no coming about again. The thing is now *decided*: all persons in trade must be ruined: all farmers must be ruined: there must be ruin and misery most dreadful, unless half the taxes be taken off, or unless the paper-money be put forth again: of the former there is no chance, and the latter would only be a postponement of the evil: so that the choice of those who have a little money left, is simply this: *flee* at once, or take your chance of being *sold to be cut up*. — The price of my "*Year's Residence in America*" is 5s. It is necessary to an emigrant who has money to lay out, and a family to settle. It tells all about the country. It is *all true*: it was written *on the spot*: it was *published there while I was living there*: under such circumstances I could not say what was not true. But, besides this book, there wants a *set of plain directions for emigrants*; for, go away people must, if they have money left, or they must remain here to be *paupers*. If things go on as they are going, all who do not share in the taxes must be ruined. The *poor* cannot be poorer than they are; but those who are not poor must become poor. They only delude themselves if they think things will *come about*. They cannot come about: all who do not share in the taxes must go on sinking. Those who intend to be off, ought to *sell* as soon as possible any property that they have here, and get the worth of it together *in gold*. Even if they have to wait some time before they sail, still it is best to *sell off* quickly; for every species of property will continue to sell *for less and less*: only one *month* may cause a fall of three, four, or five per cent., for the thing goes rapidly now. When once you have *got all safely into gold*, you may take your time in choosing your vessel and the season for sailing; and, snug in a cheapish lodging, you may amuse yourself as an *unconcerned spectator* of the workings of the thing, just as I amuse myself now; for, after all that I have done to prevent this state of



ings, and after the treatment that I have received in consequence, I should be a base dog, indeed, *not to enjoy* the present scene . . . . . I had concluded here when the post brought me a letter, of which the following is a copy, and which, as it describes the case of thousands, I will first insert, and then answer.

"SIR,—In your Register of last week you promise some additional remarks in your next on the subject of emigration. I have been your constant reader for the last twenty years, and presuming on this circumstance, I would ask advice for one of a class of persons, in reference to the above subject, the *most helpless* in this country; and, I am sorry to say, by you the most despised. In stating my own case, I shall not only give you an idea of the situation of thousands in this kingdom, but, at the same time, show you how absolutely impossible it is for us to be otherwise than what we are. I am A SHOPKEEPER, a seller, amongst other articles, of TEA; was put behind the counter before I was twelve years of age, and by care and attention to business have gradually improved my circumstances; and now, at forty-four years old, may be possessed (all in my business) of betwixt two and three thousand pounds, and, in addition, have a wife and four small children. I say the class I belong to is *helpless*; for I know nothing of mechanics nor of agriculture, even so far as the planting of cabbages, but I would, if I could, save what little of property I have scraped together for my children. I have no objection to work; but I would, too, had I the means, go to America. Not with the idea of living without work, but to get from under that load of anxiety which now weighs down, I am quite certain, every man of feeling, who has a family depending on his exertions, to a premature grave; to say nothing of hundreds of suicides that every year are committed from the same cause. But what can I do in a new country? I should be happy to bring my children up to agriculture; but the horse starves whilst the grass grows. Most sincerely begging pardon for taking up so much of your time. I conclude by requesting you will be so good as to favour us with your advice. As in duty bound we will ever pray.

"Strand.

S."

Now in answer to this letter, which I am sure tells a true tale, and tells the tale of thousands, I have to observe, first, that on the *first Saturday in July*, I will publish, price 2s. 6d., a little pocket volume, entitled "THE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE," which I shall divide

into Six Chapters. I. On the question, whether people ought to change country or not.—II. What is the part, or what are the parts of the UNITED STATES for English people to go to; and the reasons why they ought to go to no other country.—III. How to take a passage, and what things to take out, and how to carry or send money.—IV. How to act immediately after landing, so as not to waste your means; and how to deposit money until you want it to expend.—V. How to go to work to get a farm, or a shop, or to set up in any business; or to settle as a gentleman.—VI. An account of the prices of land, houses, labour, farming-stock, food, raiment, household goods, and so forth.—I publish this little book in order to supply the place of answers to particular applications. I do not like to refuse to see any person who applies to me for information, nor to answer applications made by letter; but I am compelled to refuse: my whole time would not suffice for it. There is no better country on earth for a shop-keeper, if a man take out a little money with him; and especially if he like to live in the country, where he can have a little land, and keep his shop too. One quarter part of that industry and frugality which will not now save a family from ruin in England, will place them in easy circumstances in America. Good God! How many many thousands are, at this very moment, losing day by day, little by little, the fruits of the earnings of their lives! They see the poor-house before them; they almost feel, in imagination, the horrible dissecting knife; and yet they have not the resolution to stir from the fatal spot, because *they do not see their way clearly*: it shall, therefore, be my business to enable them to see it.

### POOR LAWS.

THERE is a Mr. SLANEY, who belongs to the House that passed a Bill authorizing overseers and others to sell the dead bodies of the poor; and this man, of whose origin or whose localities I can find no trace, has, for three years now, been proposing laws to alter the present

*poor-laws*, to which he (adroit gentleman) traces every evil with which the country is oppressed. The MARQUIS of TAVISTOCK presented a petition the other night to the House, &c. selling dead bodies, &c., which petition was from several parishes in Bedfordshire, representing the distressed state of the agricultural labourers in that county. Indeed! What! in the month of May! In almost June! I dare say that WILMOT HORTON would at once exclaim with Dr. Black; "fatal surplus population"! And yet, in this fine and fat county of Bedford, where there is no land *truly waste*, and where there is land richer than that of the parish of Fulham, there are 23½ acres of land to every full-grown agricultural labourer! "O, no!" says this SLANEY, "it is not surplus population": it is the *poor-laws*. You would in vain remind him, that these laws have existed two hundred and fifty years, without ever producing these effects until now; and that only forty years ago, the poor-rates were a mere nothing compared to what they are now: you would in vain remind him of these facts: and I dare say he would call you a "*designing*" person, if you were to ascribe the distress in Bedfordshire to the taxes! Go on! go on, "sensible nation"! You will be brought up tight at last. *Events* must do the work: reason, information, conscience; these will now do nothing: *events, force, blows*; corporeal chastisement, or want of food, raiment, and lodging, are the only things that will now produce effect.

#### DEAD-BODY BILL.

THE following letter ought to have appeared before; but it is not too late now for it to do good. At the time when this letter was written, the Honourable WARBURTON, who brought in this immortal bill, had WITHDRAWN it; but he revived it in another shape, and under another name.

#### HUMAN DISSECTIONS.

"Disponendo me, non mutando me."

*By disposing of me, not by changing me.*

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,—Since you honoured me by the insertion of my letter, in your talented and independent columns, the Honourable Member for Bridport, it seems, has prudently withdrawn his "bill" of pauper dissections, which I had proved to demonstration (whether anatomically, physiologically, or physically considered) was wholly uncalled for.

Now, granting a supply of bodies required for "dissections" (and needed but for capital operative purposes), I maintain that the supply contemplated, was any thing but calculated for the advancement of science.

This "bill" in its extreme veneration for science, professes, of course, to serve the student (i. e. to aid his instruction as to structure and function of human body); and by what means? Why, by substituting the highly morbid bodies of public hospitals; and the worn out (not to say diseased) carcasses, as you have emphatically termed them, for the comparatively healthy bodies of executed criminals.

Both reason and experience have taught me, that one of the latter, at any time, was worth a host of the former.

Again, have we not collections and museums anew already, of healthy and morbid structures, both human and animal; in short, such a drug of them, that of late years have they not been exposed to public auction, and sold for a bare acknowledgment, to the dishonour of science, and the regret of their industrious possessors?

Assuredly it is, and I speak from past and extensive experience; the student is best taught the formation and junction of the bones on the skeleton: the insertion and offices of the external muscles, at least, on the living body: the blood-vessels, nerves, and several viscera, by perfect engravings, and the varied preservations, (human and comparative) alluded to.

Should he need confidence or skill in operations, exercise his mechanical



powers on animals; and, from time to time, afford him the opportunity of witnessing capital operations; and performed, moreover, by those both competent and willing to instruct him.

Thus you afford him, at any rate, the chance of becoming a skilful operator. I would not, however, that he should forget, that operations, generally speaking, are the reproach of surgery?

Uninfluenced, Sir, by ambitious or sordid motives, I may be permitted to repeat, that one (one only) licensed demonstrator to each of the surgical colleges of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; and the bodies of executed criminals, as heretofore; are abundantly sufficient for the purposes of "dissection," and the advancement of science.

I have suggested also, that the expense of carriage, and of interment, should be defrayed by the county; that the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries be called upon to rescind their law relative to "dissections;" last, yet by no means least, that exhumation be made felony.

Such are my views; and I am pleased to find, somewhat your own, with respect to science and "dissections!"

With but few, a very few exceptions, Sir, we stand alone in opposition to the "bill of dissections;" and, as far as I know at least, I am the only physician in the realm, who has taken upon himself (fearlessly and practically) to expose the modern mania, and develop the apparent mystery of "dissections."

I disclaim, it is due to me to say, all personality or prejudice. I have conscientiously performed a duty, which I owed to my profession and the public at large, to whom I, am not ashamed to confess, I stood indebted for much of the independence, and many, a very many of the comforts, I thank God, that I at this moment enjoy in life.

Should you deem these desultory observations deserving a place in your columns, you will oblige me by the insertion of them. Believe me, Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

WM. HORSLEY, M. D.

North Shields, April 20, 1829.

## ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

THE First Number of this work is now published. The title is "Advice to Young Men, and incidentally and with great diffidence, to Young Women, in the middle and higher ranks of life." I have begun with the YOUTH, and shall go to the YOUNG MAN or the BACHELOR, talk the matter over with him as a LOVER, then consider him in the character of HUSBAND; then as FATHER; then as CITIZEN or SUBJECT; though if he will be ruled by me, he will, if he can, contrive to exist in the former of these two capacities. Such will be the nature of my work; or, rather, such will be the division of it. Each number will contain thirty pages of print; will be covered by a wrapper made of the CORN PAPER, which will have notices, advertisements, and the like, in the usual way. The work is intended to contain twelve Numbers, to be published on the first day of every month, and the price of each Number will be *Sixpence*. So that for six shillings, expended in one year of his life, I do believe that any Youth or Young Man may acquire that knowledge, which will enable him to pass the rest of his life with as little as possible of those troubles and inconveniences which arise from want of being warned of danger in time. At any rate, I, who have passed safely through as many dangers as any man that ever lived, will give my young countrymen the means of acquiring all the knowledge relative to these matters, which my experience has given me.

## COBBETT'S GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

THIS work, which has been so long in hand, is now in the press. It will contain the name, situation, &c., of every parish and even of every hamlet; it will contain a description and an account of the country; also of each county; and will, I trust, convey more useful information on this subject, than has ever

been conveyed in all other books put together. It is not a book made to flatter fools, nor to hide the doings of public robbers: it is to convey a mass of important truths; its object is to make the English reader *well acquainted* with all that he need to know about his own country. The precise *bulk* and *price* of the book I cannot yet state; but, I imagine, that it will be a thick Octavo volume (six or seven hundred pages), and that the price will be from 11 to 13 shillings. It will, I think, be finished some time in June.

## THE WOODLANDS:

OR,

### A TREATISE

On the preparing of ground for planting; on the planting; on the cultivating; on the pruning; and on the cutting down of Forest Trees and Underwoods;

### DESCRIBING

The usual growth and size and the uses of each sort of tree, the seed of each, the season and manner of collecting the seed, the manner of preserving and of sowing it, and also the manner of managing the young plants until fit to plant out;

### THE TREES

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